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3-OCT 2.
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PUBLISHED BY „HUNGARIAN BULLETIN"
1948

X-DB 920
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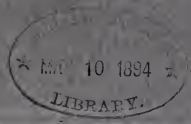
#93

FACTS AND FIGURES ON HUNGARY

THE NEW HUNGARIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

PUBLISHED BY THE INFORMATION DEPARTMENT OF
THE HUNGARIAN MINISTRY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS

X-DB937
#94



In Memoriam

Louis Kossuth.

Kossuth, Lajos, 1802-1894

Report of the Proceedings of the Meeting Held

In Memoriam

Louis Kossuth,

At Memorial Hall in the City of St. Louis

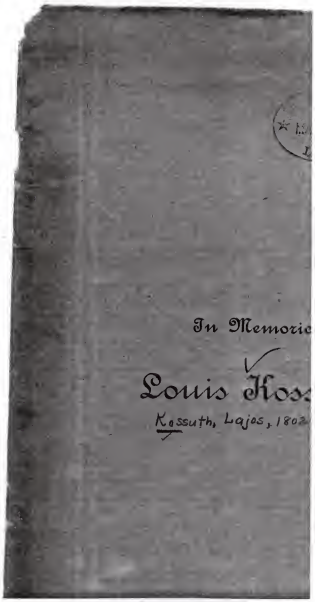
and

State of Missouri,

Wednesday, April 4, 1894.

Containing the Programme and Addresses delivered at the Meeting, with an Addendum of Abstracts from MS. Memoirs of Governor Gustavus Koerner, referring to Kossuth's visit to the United States of America in 1852.

Becton & Skinner, Printers, St. Louis.



X-DB949
#95

HUNGARIAN RAILWAYS
AND
TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY

BY

CORNEL de TOLNAY

HUNGARIAN TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY LEAGUE.
BUDAPEST, 1919.

[illegible]

X-DB949 1.-
#96

THE QUESTION
OF THE
TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY OF HUNGARY
FROM THE
STANDPOINT OF COMMERCIAL POLICY

BY

BARON WILLIAMS EERS

PFEIFER FERDINÁND könyvkereskedése

HUNGARIAN TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY LEAGUE.
BUDAPEST, 1919.

X-DB949
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PRESBOURG—KASSA

PAR

ALEXANDRE PETHŐ

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LIGUE POUR L'INTÉGRITÉ TERRITORIALE DE LA HONGRIE
BUDAPEST, 1918.

1—

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An United States of Hungary?

The solution of the Hungarian problem.

by

the author of « A plea advocating an United States of Hungary », « Austria-Hungary and the war » and other books.

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GENEVA
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#99

THE HISTORICAL RIGHT OF THE HUNGARIAN NATION TO ITS TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY

BY

DR JOHN KARÁCSONYI
MEMBER OF THE HUNGARIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCE.

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1920

P00 58
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#100

THE PROBLEM OF HUNGARY

MAGYAR WOMEN TO THE WOMEN OF THE CIVILIZED WORLD

BY
CHARLOTTE DE GEŐCZE
AND
EMMA DE RITOÓK

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RUMANIAN OCCUPATION: MEMORANDUM ON THE MEMORIAL OF THE THREE BISHOPS OF TRANSYLVANIA

BY
PROFESSOR WAMBAUGH
of the Law School, Harvard University
Cambridge, U.S.A.

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THE HUNGARIAN PEACE TREATY

(BRITISH STATESMEN ABOUT THE HUNGARIAN QUESTION)

PUBLISHED
BY
THE POPULAR LITERARY SOCIETY
IN
BUDAPEST

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BUDAPEST
1921

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NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH

A COMPENDIUM OF HISTORICAL, CULTURAL, GEOGRAPHICAL AND ECONOMICAL FACTS IN SUPPORT OF THE TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY OF HUNGARY

BY

GEORGE DE SZÖGYÉNY LLD.

LATE COMMISSIONER GENERAL TO THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION

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TRANSILVANUS VIATOR

IN TRANSILVANIA...

Humanorum actuum
servans fidele testimonium.
Cassiodorius.

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BUDAPEST, 1921.
SOCIETA ANONIMA „ÉLET"

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DB949
#105

Southern Hungary.

St. Gerard Society.

1922.

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THE ST. GERARD SOCIETY

LONDON 1922 NEW-YORK
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BUDAPEST
FERDINAND PFEIFER (ZEIDLER BROTHERS)

6
Copy
1396 N
JUL 8 1953

Hungarian Minorities in the Succession States.

Synopsis of a speech delivered in the Hungarian House of Commons on 12th. December 1929 by Dr. Béla Kenéz, Chairman of Finance Committee.

In the Treaties which the Great Powers concluded with the so-called Succession States (Roumania, Czecho-Slovakia and Yougoslavia) at Paris and St. Germain in 1919, their Governments undertook to apply the principles of liberty and justice to the Minorities both in regard to political and civil equality, in educational and religious matters, as well as in the free use of their own language in public, private and business life.

The Succession States are endeavouring by every possible means:

1. to show an apparent decrease in the number of the Hungarian population.
2. to force the Hungarians to leave the country.
3. to reduce the Hungarians to a state of poverty by over-taxation and confiscation of property.

In Roumania.

The census returns are falsified, every person bearing a Roumanian, German, Serbian or Slovak name being put down as belonging to one or other of those races, even though they have spoken nothing but Hungarian for generations. Hungarian Jews and Armenians are classified as separate Minorities.

All Uniats as well as thousands of Roman Catholics are classed as Roumanians, in spite of the fact that there are scarcely any Roumanians belonging to the Roman Catholic Church.

The Roumanian statistics carefully avoid giving particulars of religious denominations, as *a person's* nationality can generally be determined according to his religion.

According even to the Roumanian statistics 23% of the population of Transylvania are Hungarians.

The official use of the Hungarian language in the law courts is forbidden, by Decree of the Minister of Justice.

A new law passed by Maniu affords ample possibility for splitting up districts where 20% of the population are Hungarian, among Roumanian districts, so that the right to the official use of the Hungarian language may be lost.

Political rights are curtailed.

At the elections of 1929 in Transylvania the Hungarians obtained 9 seats only out of 184 — that is to say only one-sixth of the number to which their numerical strength entitled them.

M. Pop Chichó, the present Speaker of the Roumanian Chamber, said in 1922: "The Hungarians allowed us to vote openly for the Roumanian nationalist parties; today whole villages have been forbidden to vote at all and the gendarmes received orders to shoot down anyone approaching the ballot-boxes".

In 1928 the Roumanian National Peasant Party declared as follows: "In theory we enjoy a constitutional life with universal suffrage and responsibility of the Cabinet Ministers. In reality the contents of the ballot-boxes have been tampered with, personal freedom has been outraged, the civil administration and officers of justice have been employed as instruments of corruption and oppression at the elections." Signed by Mr. Maniu and five other members of Parliament who then became members of his Cabinet.

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At a recent meeting of the Czech Committee on foreign affairs great consternation was expressed on this account.

In Czecho-Slovakia the confiscation of newspapers is an every day affair.

In 1928 there were 118 cases of confiscation and during the last four years there have been 426, mostly of Hungarian publications.

In Yougoslavia.

In the territories taken from Hungary 30½% of the population are Hungarian, i. e. more than 600.000, though according to Yougoslav census returns there are 25½% only, i. e. 180.000 fewer.

Until 1927 the Hungarian minority was unable to elect a single member of Parliament.

Education.

In Yougoslavia 64 Hungarian primary schools have been closed during the last three years. There are no high schools whatever for the Hungarians.

The Hungarian training college for teachers has not been opened this year and this Autumn 89 Hungarian teachers and Kindergarten teachers have been dismissed.

Land reform.

In Yougoslavia the agrarian reform has not been initiated by Act of Parliament, but by virtue of an Order, the first paragraph of which states: "Those of Slav race only can enjoy the benefits of the agrarian reform".

No Hungarian or German has received a single acre, but 785.000 acres of expropriated land have been distributed among *dobrovoljatz* (insurgents, volunteers).

The Hungarian estates have been expropriated. No Hungarian can acquire land; the former estate owners, however, must continue to pay the taxes on their expropriated land.

The Yougoslav paper "*Obzor*", 14 February, 1928, states that the yield of wheat has diminished by about 10 bushels per acre in consequence of the ignorance of the *dobrovoljatz*, the new owners. Other Serbian papers characterize the agrarian reform as "Balcanism, barbarism, corruption, graft, the shame of Europe, etc.".

Taxation.

In pre-war Serbia the average tax is 510 dinars per head or 21.000 dinars per square kilometre.

In Syrmia and the Banat where Hungarians and Germans live 1349 dinars per head or 91.000 dinars per square kilometre must be paid.

Emigration.

During the last seven years more than 100.000 persons have emigrated (mostly overseas) from Yougoslavia.

Only 6.000 of these, however, came from Old Serbian territory. Of the 74.000 remaining, 70% came from Syrmia, the Banat and Croatia where there are Hungarians living in larger masses. The rate of emigration among the Hungarians is almost five times higher than their percentage of the population.

In all the Succession States, Hungarian songs, hymns and sermons, as well as the celebration af St. Stephen' Day, are forbidden.

Victor Hornyánszky Co. Ltd. Printer to the Royal Court. Hungary, Budapest. — 87,644.

X-D8943
#107

TEN BLACK YEARS

*

THE TRAGEDY OF THE DANUBIAN PEOPLES

*

BY

LOUIS SURANYI
Printer, ex-Member of the Prague Parliament,
Member of the Social-Democratic Trade-Union

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THE MUTILATED COUNTY OF SZATMÁR

#108

by

IVAN KOMORÓCZY
retired High-Sheriff

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1933.
Published by the people of the Counties of Szatmár, Ugocsa and Bereg temporarily united by public administration.

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FRANK IVO DR.:

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SITUATION OF THE MAGYAR MINORITIES ON THE TERRITORIES TORN FROM HUNGARY

Speech delivered by Baron Sigismund Perényi in the Hungarian Parliament on the 13th. May 1933.

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HUNGARIAN NATIONAL CONFEDERATION
BUDAPEST, 1933.

P001 60
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#112

THE STRUGGLE FOR A JUST PEACE

SPEECH DELIVERED
BY THE LATE
COUNT ALBERT APPONYI

PRESIDENT OF THE HUNGARIAN DELEGATION
TO THE PEACE CONFERENCE AT PARIS,
BEFORE THE SUPREME COUNCIL
AT ITS SESSION ON 16TH JANUARY 1920

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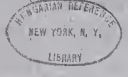
HUNGARIAN NATIONAL CONFEDERATION
BUDAPEST 1938.

P0016.2
X-DB949
#113

Discours du
BARON SIGISMOND PERÉNYI
député au Parlement hongrois

SUR LA POLITIQUE MINORITAIRE DES ÉTATS SUCCESSEURS

tenu à l'occasion de la discussion du budget, à la séance du 15 mai 1933 de la Chambre hongroise.



BUDAPEST, 1933
FEDERATION NATIONALE HONGROISE

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P00145
X-DB949
#114

VICTOR DVORTCHAK

La Vérité
sur le
Traité de Trianon
vaut bien un quart d'heure

« Que la frontière hongroise ait été
« quelque peu arbitrairement fixée,
« qui pourrait en douter ? »

(A. BRIAND, *Journal Officiel*, débats parlementaires N° 82, 1921, page 2591)

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CHEZ L'AUTEUR
103, Avenue de La Bourdonnais
PARIS — 1933

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P00146
X-DB949
#115

Victor DVORTCHAK

L'HOMME FATAL DE L'EUROPE

« C'est le destin qui bat les cartes, mais c'est nous qui jouons ».

SCHOPENHAUER.

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103, avenue de la Bourdonnais, 103
PARIS (VIIe)

1937

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#116

HISTORIAN OR POLITICIAN?

BY

JULIUS KORNIS
UNIVERSITY PROFESSOR

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#117

London Hungarian Committee.

THE WRONGS OF HUNGARY.

1. HUNGARY is an ancient Constitutional Monarchy, which used to *elect* its Kings. Every new King was solemnly crowned with the crown of St. Stephen, after taking the Coronation Oath on Hungarian soil, in which he swore to uphold the Constitution. In the year 1687 the royalty was made *hereditary* in the family of Hapsburg; but, so far was Hungary from becoming a province of Austria, to this year not a single Austrian has been allowed to hold office in the Hungarian kingdom. An Austrian is *a foreigner* in Hungarian law and practice.

2. The kings of the house of Hapsburg have, notwithstanding, made various attempts to overthrow the liberties of Hungary. After repeated attempts to fuse Hungary into Austria, and repeated insurrections, a long struggle begun by Leopold I. was ended in 1711 by Joseph I., who was constrained to confirm the old Constitution. Again, by the efforts of Joseph II. to enforce the German language, and suppress the municipalities, a revolt was kindled, which his successor Leopold II. finally pacified (in 1790) only by withdrawing all his brother's innovations, and by making a peculiarly distinct avowal, that (Art. 10) "*Hungary with her appanages is a free kingdom, and in regard to her whole legal form of government, (including all the tribunals,) independent; that is, entangled with no other kingdom or people; but having her own peculiar consistence and constitution, accordingly to be governed by her legitimately crowned king after her peculiar laws and customs.*" Nevertheless Francis I. dared to violate his Coronation Oath by not assembling the Diet from 1811 to 1825. At last he was compelled to give way by the passive resistance to all government. From that year onward the Hungarians have struggled successfully for internal reforms by constitutional methods, though perpetually thwarted by the bigotry, ignorance and perverse ambition of the Austrian Cabinet or Crown.

3. The internal reforms which they desired were chiefly the following:—To remove or lessen the distinctions between the privileged and unprivileged classes; and improve the principles of taxation and of the tenure of land.—Next, to extend perfect toleration of religious creed to all. The high Magyar nobility are generally Roman Catholics; yet they have been as willing to concede toleration as the lower nobility and middle classes, who are generally Protestants.—Thirdly, to establish Free Trade with all nations. For the Austrian Cabinet chose to confine this great country to Austria for its market, while treating Hungarian produce as foreign.—Fourthly, to maintain a Free Press, and the right especially of publishing the debates and proceedings of the Diet.—Fifthly, in general, to develop the great resources of Hungary by all sorts of material improvement in agriculture, in roads, in bridges. To this of late has been added a struggle for General Education.

4. One mode of resistance applied by Austria was, to extinguish Parliamentary Bills by the *veto* of the Crown; the fear of which paralyzed the Upper House,—a body always naturally disposed to lean to Austria. Against this, the Hungarians had no adequate constitutional weapon to use, since the Austrian Cabinet was not responsible to the Hungarian Diet. The often repeated legal declaration of their independence, and in particular the distinct compact of Leopold II. in 1790–91, justified them in desiring by peaceful and constitutional means to attain an independent ministry directly responsible to their own Parliament.

5. Such a ministry had been long talked of and claimed in the Diet. In fact the Conservative party and the Opposition had differed little as to the *objects* at which they aimed, but chiefly as to the *vehemence* with which they should press them; the Conservatives pleading to "give time" to the Austrian Cabinet. But in March 1848 the Conservatives, as a separate party, vanished, by the great mass of them acceding to the Opposition. Kossuth carried a unanimous Vote, that the Constitution of Hungary could never be free from the eternal machinations of the Austrian Cabinet, until constitutional government was established in the foreign possessions of the Crown, so as to restore the legal *status* of the period at which the Diet freely conferred the royalty on the house of Hapsburg. This vote paralyzed the Austrian authorities. Vienna rose against Metternich, and a revolution took place there. A Constitution and a National Guard were enacted. The Hungarian Diet immediately claimed for itself also a responsible ministry. This was granted without delay, and Count Louis Batthyany was made Premier. But *on the very same day*, Mar. 15, Jellachich was appointed Ban of Croatia. In a letter to Vienna, dated Mar. 24, 1848, the Archduke Stephen, viceroy of Hungary, is found to have suggested three modes

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#118

HUNGARY.

MEMORIAL TO LORD PALMERSTON.

To the Viscount Palmerston, Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

THE Undersigned desire to express to your Lordship the profound interest which they, in common with the greater part of the inhabitants of Great Britain, have felt, and still feel, in the great struggle which has been made by the Hungarian nation.

The Undersigned have beheld in that struggle, not the irregular attempt of a dissatisfied party at the subversion of the state and of the existing order of things, but the calm, dignified, and determined energy of a nation of Freemen, put forth to maintain the Constitution which they have inherited from their forefathers, and to preserve those Laws and Institutions of which they have long enjoyed the blessing and felt the benefit, and under which continual progress was being made in national and individual welfare.

The Undersigned could not but observe that, so long as this struggle lay between this nation and that power whose unlawful attempts forced upon them the appeal to arms, they were able, although driven into the struggle unwillingly and wholly unprepared, to maintain their ground unshaken; and that they thus proved to the world that, while they were unquestionably entitled, *de jure*, to the independent enjoyment of the Constitution and Laws and Liberties they claimed, they were fully able, unaided, to maintain that right *de facto*.

The Undersigned observed with astonishment and with alarm that foreign intervention was asked, and was given, to overcome the efforts of the nation thus successfully struggling against the unprovoked invaders of its Constitution, Laws, and Liberties.

The Undersigned hailed with great satisfaction the declaration of your Lordship's own views upon this subject, as made in Parliament, and the intimation then given that your Lordship looked to the expression of the public feeling of this great country.

That intimation met with an immediate and warm response throughout the length and breadth of the land: and the Undersigned had confidently hoped that the step subsequently taken by your Lordship, and so fully warranted and supported by the strong manifestations of public feeling in this country, would have been in time to prevent such a terrible consummation as has, at length, but so suddenly, befallen the unequal though so long maintained struggle of the Hungarian nation against the united and most desperate efforts of Austria and Russia.

However deeply the Undersigned feel the blow which has, by this consummation, been struck at the Liberties of Europe, and at Free Institutions throughout the world, —and however important they may estimate the accompanying loss of great commercial opportunities, and the crippling, directly and indirectly, of existing commercial relations,—they feel that it would be improper to press these matters now upon your Lordship's attention.

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Tchèco-Slovaquie"

I. Les pays de la Couronne Tchèque (Bohême-Moravie-Silésie) avant la guerre mondiale:

Superficie: 79.315 km² Habitants: 10,059.257

II. La Tchéco-Slovaquie (après la guerre mondiale):

Superficie: 140.394 km² Habitants: 13,613.172

Nationalités d'après les données officielles tchèques (1921. II. 15.)

Tchèques et Moraves	6,661.000	48·9%
Slovaques	2,100.000	15·4%
Allemands	3,124.000	22·9%
Hongrois	745.000	5·5%
Ruthènes	462.000	3·4%
Polonais	76.000	0·6%
Autres	445.174	3·3%

„La Grande-Roumanie"

I. La Roumanie avant la guerre mondiale:

Superficie ... 130.177 km²

Habitants ... 7,234.919

„La Grande-Roumanie" (après la guerre mondiale):

Superficie ... 294.967 km²

Habitants ... 16,500.000

Nationalités d'après les données officielles roumaines (1922)

Roumains	11,545.311	72 %
Hongrois	1,463.573	9·2%
Allemands	713.564	4·4%
Bulgares	353.328	2·2%
Turcs, tartares	355.401	2·2%
Autres	1,621.902	10·0%

„Yougoslavie"

I. La Serbie en 1910:

Superficie: 48.303 km² Habitants: 2,911.701

II. La Yougoslavie (après la guerre mondiale):

Superficie: 248.987 km² Habitants: 12,017.323

Nationalités d'après les données officielles yougoslaves (1921. I. 31.)

Serbes	5,302.884	44·7%
Croates	2,834.000	23·6%
Mahométans	747.000	6·1%
Slovènes	1,024.761	8·5%
Autres Slaves	174.466	1·5%
Allemands	513.472	4·3%
Hongrois	472.409	3·9%
Roumains	229.398	1·9%
Autres	655.933	5·5%

33181. — Imprimerie Révai, Budapest.

Le Royaume de Hongrie avant la guerre mondiale

La Hongrie mutilée

Les Provinces Autrichiens unies durant des siècles

(Sans Galicie, Bukovine et Dalmatie)

La République Austro-Allemande

X-D3943
#120

„Tchèco-Slovaquie"

I. Les pays de la Couronne Tchèque (Bohême-Moravie-Silésie) avant la guerre mondiale:

Superficie: 79.315 km² Habitants: 10,059.257

II. La Tchéco-Slovaquie (après la guerre mondiale):

Superficie: 140.394 km² Habitants: 13,613.172

Nationalités d'après les données officielles tchèques (1921. II. 15.)

Tchèques et Moraves	6,661.000	48·9%
Slovaques	2,100.000	16·4%
Allemands	3,124.000	22·9%
Hongrois	745.000	5·5%
Ruthènes	462.000	3·4%
Polonais	76.000	0·6%
Autres	445.174	3·3%

„La Grande-Roumanie"

I. La Roumanie avant la guerre mondiale:

Superficie	130.177 km²
Habitants	7,234.919

I. „La Grande-Roumanie" (après la guerre mondiale):

Superficie	294.967 km²
Habitants	16,500.000

Nationalités d'après les données officielles roumaines (1922)

Roumains	11,545.311	72 %
Hongrois	1,463.573	9·2%
Allemands	713.564	4·4%
Bulgares	351.328	2·2%
Turcs, tartares	355.401	2·2%
Autres	1,621.062	10·0%

„Yougoslavie"

I. La Serbie en 1910:

Superficie: 48.303 km² Habitants: 2,911.701

II. La Yougoslavie (après la guerre mondiale):

Superficie: 248.987 km² Habitants: 12,017.323

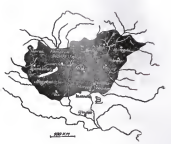
Nationalités d'après les données officielles yougoslaves (1921. I. 31.)

Serbes	6,365.884	44·7%
Croates	2,834.000	23·6%
Mahométans	747.000	6·1%
Slovènes	1,024.761	8·6%
Autres Slaves	174.466	1·6%
Allemands	613.472	4·3%
Hongrois	472.409	3·9%
Roumains	229.398	1·9%
Autres	655.933	5·5%

23181. — Imprimerie Réval, Budapest.

Le Royaume de Hongrie avant la guerre mondiale

La Hongrie mutilée



Les Provinces Autrichiens unies durant des siècles

(Sans Galicie, Bukovine et Dalmatie)

La République Austro-Allemande

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1000 WORDS ON THE RECONSTRUCTION OF HUNGARY

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